

Identity



Magazine of the British National Party

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Shackled by Guilt

**The real truth about slavery and how
it is used to justify anti-white racism**

This Month

**The time bomb under the
global economy**

**90 years on - we remember
World War One**

News

Only BNP Opposes Amnesty For Illegals

At a plenary session of the London Assembly last month the two Green Party members put forward a motion supporting an amnesty for the hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants now living in London. This was supported by the Lib-Lab-Cons and other Tweedle-Dee, Tweedle-Dum parties on the Greater London Assembly, with only one GLA member voting against. This was, of course, the BNP's Richard Barnbrook.

Mr Barnbrook pointed out that Britain didn't have the resources to sustain unlimited levels of population growth and immigration by stealth. Predictably, Labour's Navin Shah accused him of engaging in a "deplorable rant" and group leader John Biggs described his comments as "disgusting".

The leading Tory on the GLA, Richard Barnes, also attacked the BNP for daring to oppose the motion, but abstained when the vote came. All his fellow Tories did however vote in favour of the motion.

Unemployment Tops 3 million?

Chris Grayling, the shadow work and pensions secretary, has suggested that the real unemployment rate would be as high as three million were it not for the Government "fiddling the figures". Although *Identity* recognises that Tories have been proved to be fiddlers of figures themselves, we must congratulate Mr Grayling for adding that the Government's claims that Britain's job market was growing were "built on migrant labour and a clever use of statistics".

We would add that Government unemployment figures also hide the fact that some five million people are under-employed because they can only find part-time work or are stuck on benefits.

England is World's Third Most Populated Country

The latest figures from the Office of National Statistics show that England's ever expanding population makes it the most crowded major country in Europe, having overtaken Holland. Worldwide, among



countries with a population of at least 10 million, England ranks behind only Bangladesh and South Korea.

Importantly, the figures show that England is expected to have the highest rate of change in its population density in Europe, while Italy's and Germany's decline.

In a related earlier issue Prof David Hand, the head of the Royal Statistical Society, complained that a Home Office official had been handing out a press notice promoting Government policy at an ONS briefing on migration figures. He said that this "succeeded in partially diverting some journalists' attention away from the range of data being presented".

The Home Office press release was headlined "Migration from Eastern Europe falls to a new low", and claimed the ONS figures showed that "the number of Eastern European migrants coming to work in the UK has fallen to its lowest level since accession". Yet the actual figures showed that long-term immigration had hit a new record, with 605,000 moving here in 2007.

College Drops "Christmas"

With the Christmas festival only a few weeks away, the latest public body to drop the word "Christmas" is Yorkshire Coast College in Scarborough. It has also removed "Easter" from its staff calendar "to avoid offending ethnic minorities".

Senior managers at the college say the decision to "increase inclusion and diversity" is in keeping with Ofsted guidelines. Yet only one per cent of the population in Scarborough - at present - is non-white.

Ban 'Sexist' Old Masters

Students and academics are being banned from using many established terms, including "Old Masters" because they are sexist, racist or ageist, according to the British Sociological Association. "Old Masters" has been used for centuries to

refer to great painters, almost all of whom were in fact male. It is claimed that the term discriminates against women and should be replaced by "classic artists".

The list of so-called racist words includes immigrants, developing nations, and blacks. The lists are sent out to prospective authors by Policy Press, publishers of social science books and journals based at the University of Bristol. It is also used in many academic institutions, including the University of Leeds and King's College London.

Black Men More Liable to Prostate Cancer

Scientists have found that black men are three times more likely than white men to get prostate cancer and tend to be diagnosed five years younger. This was in a recent report from researchers at the University of Bristol to the *British Journal of Cancer*.

The BBC tried to present this as meaning that black men were delaying diagnosis and not getting sufficient early treatment. Study leader Dr Chris Metcalfe told them that: "If anything the evidence showed black men were presenting sooner. There are very few risk factors for prostate cancer but it's starting to look like being of black race is a risk factor."

Dr Joanna Peak, science information officer at Cancer Research UK, told the BBC: "The study indicates that there is a true biological difference between ethnic groups and this knowledge could potentially lead to improved care for men."

This is, of course, but one of many proven biological differences between the races that medical science in particular has revealed, but which the liberal "intelligentsia" try to brush under the carpet.

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Brown Forced to Adopt Nationalist Economic Policy



It is difficult for a monthly magazine to maintain topicality on political issues, and twice as difficult when trying to keep pace with the economic crisis. As we write Gordon Brown is being lauded as the master politico-economist for saving the collapse (at least in the short-term) of some of our major banks and, by imitation from the US and most European leaders, a considerable part of the world's banking system.

But hang on a moment, what has given temporary salvation to Britain's financial services sector, as well as those in many other parts of the world, was the temporary dropping of globalism and, led by Brown, the embracing of nationalist economics.

In his previous 10 years as Chancellor this had been anathema to his dedicated globalist thinking. It still was when he surprised friend and foe alike by bringing back Mandelson the Prince of Darkness from Europe as Labour's new Business Secretary. The first thing Lord Mandy said was: "The danger of this crisis is it may spark a new wave of economic nationalism." He added: "Policy options need to be fully thought through internationally and implemented collectively."

Although supportive of private enterprise, the BNP has always advocated that there should be sufficient control of the banking system in order that it should serve the nation's interests and not just that of the bankers. This was made clear only last month in Nick Griffin's Chairman's article, where he wrote:

"...perpetual growth in a finite world is an impossibility, hence for nationalists to assert the right to set limits on capitalism is not some strange 'socialist' throwback or impractical idealism, but a proper and necessary exercise of governmental power..."

In his internet blog of October 6th Martin Wingfield, editor of the BNP's *Freedom* newspaper was suggesting that we should merge the two nationalised banks of Northern Rock and Bradford & Bingley and call it the Bank of Great Britain. He added: "For Nationalists, it's a time for vindication as our political predictions of the last thirty years are coming to fruition."

Before any reader thinks that we should now embrace Gordon Brown and disband the BNP, let us not forget that for some unexplained reason he flogged off over half of our gold reserves at a rock-bottom price. Again as Chancellor he ruined the British private pension industry and relentlessly increased taxation. The expenditure of part of our taxes includes over £50bn net to the European Union (which failed abysmally to produce a joint answer to the economic crisis); over £20bn in foreign aid and for countless millions in handouts to immigrants, including illegals. In an article by Ralph Musgrave in our May 2008 issue it was shown that the latter was probably in

excess of £17bn a year.

With unemployment rising and soon to pass two million we wonder how he is going to squeeze another £500bn long term from us to support the nationalised and semi-nationalised banks.

What is certain is that the British people have some tough years ahead to reflect on what the Lib-Lab-Cons' devotion to internationalism has brought them: an eventual third world economy to match our impending dominant third world population.

What Triggered It?

In previous issues of *Identity* this year we have mentioned the effect on the global crisis of the meltdown of mortgages given to minorities in the US. The parcelling up of these debts into "poisonous packages" sold to finance houses around the world was certainly not the sole reason for the economic crash, but it could be viewed as the trigger for a crash that was destined to happen.

A report by Steve Sailer on his VDARE.com website of 28.09.08 makes it clear that the mortgage meltdown was due to the reigning ideology of multiculturalism and diversity. Sailer states that the key man pushing it in Bush's administration was Karl Rove, his political 'minder', with the objective of bringing Hispanic immigrants into the Republican Party.

As far back as June 18, 2002 George W. Bush, in a speech provided by Rove, said: "The goal is, everybody who wants to own a home has got a shot at doing so. The problem is we have what we call a home ownership gap in America. Three-quarters of Anglos own their homes, and yet less than 50% of African Americans and Hispanics own homes... So I've set this goal for the country. We want 5.5 million more homeowners by 2010."

Bush went on: "Well, probably the single barrier to first-time homeownership is high down payments... We can deal with that. And so I've asked Congress to fully fund an American Dream down payment fund which will help a low-income family to qualify to buy, to buy."

CNN reported after this Bush speech that: "Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the federal Home Loan Banks - the government-sponsored corporations that handle home mortgages - will increase their commitment to minority markets by more than £440 billion, Bush said."

Further to this, at a conference on October 15, 2002, Bush made clear that he not only opposed discriminating against borrowers who *might* turn out to be bad credit risks, he wanted more money to go to *documented* bad credit risks. Thus an 'American Dream' turned into a Western taxpayer's nightmare.

John Bean

The Time-Bomb Beneath the Old Order

» "Times like we've never seen are on the way," wrote Nick Griffin in this column back in February 2008. In April the BNP leader also warned that the credit crunch would spill out into the real world with devastating consequences, when he predicted that "This is the last election that will be held in times that can be regarded as 'normal'." Now the man who called the crisis that Labour ministers claim "nobody could have foreseen" explains that the turmoil of October will soon be dwarfed by a financial tsunami.

If you thought the sub-prime credit crunch made for dramatic news headlines and serious damage to the 'real' economy, you ain't seen nothing yet! The shocks to the system caused by the freezing up of bank lending which began in August 2007 have of course already been huge, and their impact on the great mass of ordinary people is only just starting to be felt. But there is far worse to come.

I am not writing here about the simple and entirely predictable effects on jobs, commerce and prosperity as the financial crisis spills over into the real world. While this is totally unavoidable, it would also have a limited - if painful - life as part of the standard economic cycle. There have, after all, been a number of admittedly lesser credit busts in recent decades; each has led to tougher times which have in turn given way to a return to prosperity once the mess has worked its way out of the system.

Going by past experience, therefore, a credit crunch as severe as this one would naturally be expected to produce a correspondingly sharp and unusually lengthy recession, but we could nevertheless look forward to a recovery after a couple of years at most.

The real problem facing every person in

the developed world is not what the banksters have done in terms of careless sub-prime mortgages. That, after all, is only something that the greedier banks have done near the tail end of every boom since the time when they first developed several hundred years ago. True, the recent excesses were particularly greedy and foolish, and are having unusually ugly consequences, but the only difference between this bust and a host of previous ones is of scale.


The central bankers, financial journalists and Establishment politicians who are busy telling us that this is the case are, however, ignoring a very large and destructive elephant standing in our collective living room. To be precise, a £300 Trillion elephant. Note that 'T', for although all the common financial denominator in reports of the crisis up until now has been the Billion, forthcoming events will soon dwarf what we've seen thus far and make the Trillion all too familiar.

In fact, rather than thinking in terms of an elephant in a living room, you will have a better understanding of the potential impact of the problem if you think of it as a series of huge time-bombs ticking away under the City of London, Wall Street, Tokyo and every other financial centre in

the world.

When this happens in James Bond films, you can always be sure that the hero and his latest girl will grab the detonator from the arch villain and stop the whole plot as the timer shows one second remaining. But there is no possibility of a hero halting this countdown to financial Armageddon, for although it is silent the meltdown in the world financial system is already underway, and nothing can be done to stop it.

The first year of the sub-prime shambles involved real losses in the hundreds of millions of dollars, figures which we all know spiralled until it is taking repeated bailouts of hundreds of billions of keep the



There is no possibility of a hero halting this countdown to financial Armageddon

taxpayers' pounds, dollars, euros and whathaveyous to keep the world financial system on life support.

ASTRONOMICAL FIGURES

But those figures, while astronomical, are just about comprehensible and, most important of all, there is enough money out there to be borrowed, taxed or printed for governments and central banks to make a show of being in with a chance of sorting things out. The next bomb to go off, however, will end that illusion for ever.

The problem is Credit Derivatives - more than \$516 trillion, just over £300 trillion, to be as precise as is possible at

present. These are the obscure financial instruments described by legendary US investor Warren Buffett as "weapons of financial mass destruction" and he was neither joking nor exaggerating.

\$516 trillion is roughly 10 times the value of entire global annual output; ten times more than the worth of every item provided in a year by every field, mine, fishing boat, factory and office in the world. It is, in two words, absolutely unrepayable. It is the fantasy product of a Fantasy Island economic system that has fatally overreached itself.

Just as the repackaging and leveraging schemes dreamt up by brilliant young imbeciles in the finance houses led to the enormous magnification of the sub-prime losses, so the Credit Derivatives market has mushroomed into something many times bigger than the real wealth that was there to start with.

The problem is that, as the whole thing collapses, it resembles nothing so much as a dying star exploding as a super nova and then collapsing to form a black hole, which then sucks in and destroys everything within its gravitational reach. So too the collapse of the Credit Derivatives market will swallow up and wipe out vast amounts

of real wealth.

This is not the place to try to explain what Credit Derivatives are or how - when they were working - they worked. Not least because nobody fully understands them. So fiendishly complex are they that a number of sensibly cautious bankers refused to allow their companies to 'invest' in them even while their competitors were 'making' huge amounts of money on them, and raking in gigantic bonuses for doing so.

Emilio Botin, the chairman of Spanish banking giant Santander, for example, turned them down on the basis that "I never invest in something I don't understand." Which is one reason that Santander was able to gobble up all the best bits of Bradford & Bingley, leaving the British taxpayer (thanks to Prudence Brown) with the toxic waste and the rubbish bins.

That said, the basics of the matter are this: Anything that carries a price can spawn a derivatives market. They are financial contracts sold to pass on risk to others. The credit or bond derivatives market is one such example. At the core of this market is the credit derivative swap, effectively an insurance policy against the default in the interest payment on a corporate bond.

One doesn't even need to own the bond itself. It is like Joe Public buying an insurance policy on someone else's house and pocketing the full value if it burns down. As markets slide into crisis, and banks and corporations begin to default on bond payments, many of these policies are proving worthless.

Some of the world's biggest hedge funds - SAC Capital, Lone Pine and Tiger Global - have all revealed they were sitting

on double-digit losses this year. September's falls wiped out any profits made in the rest of the year.

So how bad could it get? In the mid-Nineties, Nick Leeson lost Barings £1.3bn trading in derivatives, and the bank went bust. In 1998 hedge fund LTCM's \$5bn loss nearly brought down the entire system. Yet the present derivatives black hole is, as already noted, potentially one hundred times bigger. Serious traders in the money markets know this, which is why they are so desperately trying to unwind their positions but finding it impossible because trading is so volatile and it's difficult to find counterparties.

In fact, as with the banks, not all derivative contracts are as dodgy as others, but the whole market is so complex that it is impossible for anyone to know which ones are sound and which are liable to go wrong.

This is why the derivative market has been dubbed the world's biggest black hole. It operates outside of the grasp of governments, tax inspectors and regulators - a parallel, shadow world to the rest of the banking system. They are private contracts between two companies or institutions which can't be controlled or properly assessed.

The knock-on effect of lack of

confidence in the fog of uncertainty that all this produces is virtually limitless and, behind the scenes, the first dominoes are already falling. As this process - which has already been dubbed 'The Great Unwinding' by some financial commentators - gathers momentum, the collateral damage to the real economy and to real people's lives will be catastrophic.

So what will it all mean in political terms? Well, in the simplest terms possible, we're all going to be short of readies. This will place extra strain on every organisation of every conceivable sort in the entire country - including our party. So our new national treasurer has a firm brief to make major savings in our running costs, and I'm

The worst financial crisis since the Great Depression

British National Party's Report On Hate Crimes Against White People

The 12 page full booklet *Racism Cuts Both Ways* is just one of the ways we will be making ground

Racism Cuts Both Ways

The Scandal of C

JENNIE NOBLE: Our Miss Money Penny looking after the funds



pleased to be able to tell you that Mrs. Noble is achieving remarkable results.

We also have to make even more efficient use of our manpower and resources. Here too, we're making progress. Improvements in our management system and especially to our databases are of enormous behind-the-scenes importance. Vast amounts of work and time, and a not inconsiderable sum of money have been invested in this, and the benefits will be felt for years to come.

Of course, radical improvements on the scale we've been undertaking centrally over the past year cannot be carried out without teething problems. One of which, for example, recently led to some people receiving multiple copies of the same fund-raising letter and, to make matters worse, because the second wave of the appeal was



mail-merged and printed at the same time as the first, the unwanted duplication occurred twice, even for individuals who had been kind enough to tell us. Apologies to all concerned. But, such glitches apart, we're making huge strides in creating a lean, highly effective political fighting machine, as I believe our 'Racism Cuts Both Ways' initiative is about to show. Just in time for the crisis out there to bite.

And bite it will. We're about to see hikes in unemployment, business closures, and repossessions worse than in the memory of the vast majority of the population. A frankly spoilt generation face a most uncomfortable appointment with Mr. Reality.

INITIAL SHOCK

After the initial shock of that meeting, they will start to get angry. A public unease about bank bail-outs will be furious when they find there will not be bail-outs to save their jobs or to stop their services being slashed. Only the banksters - and the political puppets they finance - are special. "Bail out Britain, not the banksters" is going to be a very popular BNP message in the months ahead.

The economic mayhem will lead to an explosion of crime, and a sharp increase in ethno-cultural tensions. Pakistan is one of the states most likely to follow Iceland into bankruptcy, just when it becomes clear that - despite the heroism of our ill-equipped army - the US and Britain have lost their unwinnable war in Afghanistan. This combination alone will destabilise a number of British cities and towns to the point where a single spark could lead to a spiral of violence and hatred that redraws not just the maps of towns but the whole face of British politics forever.

Adding combustible material to the multi-cultural funeral pyre, the collapse in discretionary consumer spending will have disproportionate impact on immigrant communities whose biggest legitimate source of employment is from restaurants, takeaways and mini-cabbing. The devil makes work for idle hands, and so will Allah.

Early last month, *The Observer* warned that: "There are fears across all three parties that the British National Party may profit from rising unemployment. (Tory shadow minister for Work & Pensions) Grayling argues that healthy employment levels among foreign nationals have masked the loss of 250,000 jobs in the last years among British men: around half of new jobs created under Labour have gone to overseas workers. Widespread job losses among unskilled, working-class Britons could provide dangerous ammunition for extremist parties and fuel the rise of anti-immigrant sentiment."

In reality, of course, the potential for a radical nationalist alternative to a desperately failing old order would be there even without the immigration issue and all the tensions it is producing. For all the damage their liberal dogmas did to our society, culture and identity, at least the three factions of the Westminster one party state could claim to have delivered the material good over the last few decades. Not any more.

Unemployment is forecast to soar to two million by Christmas as economic pain sweeps from the City and into the real economy. The short-term rallies that follow each bail-out will be swamped by the bad news as entire countries go belly up, and the unravelling of the derivatives trade will finish it off.

We are just one or two more jolts away from a greater crisis of global capitalism even than the Great Depression. It cannot be fixed by concerted international action because it is utterly broken and innately unfixable. Attempts to do so will merely transfer even larger amounts of wealth and power away from ordinary people and from accountable governments and into the hands of the banksters and their international bureaucrat cousins (the two will become interchangeable over the next couple of years).

Even if our current Masters did 'stabilise' things by imposing a one-worldist New Financial World Order there would be no scope for sustained recovery because Peak Oil would choke it. Don't be fooled by the current slump in oil prices, the physical shortage of energy supplies has not gone and will not go away. Oil prices are doing exactly what we predicted, crashing as demand destruction created in part by their earlier meteoric rise takes a hold. As also predicted, the temporary price fall is now not only concealing the problem, it is also strangling efforts to develop alternative

technologies, and even to increase oil flows in the short term.

Meanwhile, individual wells and oil fields and entire oil producing nations will all continue to reach and pass their own production peaks. Even with economic stagnation, it will only be a couple of years before the resulting decline in production again causes demand to outstrip supply by the couple of per cent that created the recent price spike. It is the current drop in fuel prices that is exceptional, and it will not last for long. Peak Oil will be lurking in the background, waiting to snuff out the liberal capitalist fantasy of endless growth and eternal 'progress'.

NATIONALISM THE ONLY SOLUTION

The only solution to these interlocking crises of internationalism is nationalism. The only solution to the greed-fuelled suicide of finance capitalism is a return to a more localised economy based on real productivity - measured in terms of the production and efficient use of energy and food. Obviously autarky - total self-sufficiency - is not possible for a small country with such a large population as Britain, but ever closer moves towards it are the only way out.

Even significantly self-sufficient countries will need to trade abroad. But over the coming decade the collapse of the present global financial system will - whether by accident, or by design - create space for a new one. One Worlders will seek to exploit the crisis to impose an internationalist solution. Probably something involving whichever bank that gobbles up the rest in the USA, the Federal Reserve and a meddlesome globalist tyranny disguised as climate change initiatives, all bundled together with some new international reserve currency such as the proposed Amero.

The nationalist alternative is likely to be based more on consolidating bartering between sovereign states (rather as the health services of many countries currently balance the cost of caring for each others' nationals). This would of course cut out the 'need' for banker middlemen, which goes a long way towards explaining the long-standing hostility towards nationalist ideas and organisations shown by big business media outlets and Establishment politicians who are in bed with the banks.

As part of our drive to overcome that hostility, we must work out ways to sell the British National Party in positive terms. We need realistic, even idealistic, answers to the long emergency now upon us all. In the shorter term, we must redouble our united efforts to take advantage of the crisis of the old system. Won't that be 'exploiting the situation' as the mainstream media would put it? Damn right it will, and there's one hell of a situation building up out there to exploit. Let's get to work!

Democracy in Decay

» Part 2: Suggested Solutions. In part one, Paul Golding examined the origins of democracy and the workings of the British political system. Now he delves deeper into the principles of democracy and proposes solutions to its many problems.

In part one of this intensive look at democracy and our supposed "democratic" political system, the origins of democracy were examined, as were the workings of the Westminster British political system. It is now time to ponder the principles of democracy itself: the majority vote, elections, and the freedom to engage in politics by all citizens.

In a democracy, there is supposed to be a wide and varied choice of views and opinions for which to vote. However, back in reality, this is rarely the case, and Britain is a perfect example. In Britain, whatever mainstream party you vote for, you always vote for the same thing. It doesn't matter if you vote Labour, Conservative or Lib-Dem; you always vote for the same politically correct, liberal-Marxist formulae, the only difference being the colour scheme of the candidates' rosettes.

Is it possible to have completely different ideologies on offer in a democracy, or is it only possible to have a single ideology and then all the parties on offer simply reflect the established line? Would it be possible to switch, every five years from, for example, an internationalist pro-multiracial government, to a patriotic nationalist government, and then back again? In Britain, it matters not which particular party currently occupies Westminster, because all the while the same ideology is in power, namely liberal-Marxist.

If you looked at a timeline for the last century, ignoring which specific political parties were at the helm, and instead concentrated on which ideology determined state policy, you would find that liberal-Marxism has been "in power" in Britain the whole time. This assessment is backed-up by the fact that we regularly witness "defections" from one party to another; the underlying ideological differences between the mainstream parties being so vague that a politician feels no inner turmoil making the switch from Conservative to Labour, and vice versa. So we can say, safely, that our political establishment has been hijacked by this liberal-Marxist ideology, and that it tolerates no other completely different mode of thought, as we know only too well.

'MAJORITY' AND 'WISDOM'

Another weakness with democracy is to do with the "majority vote" principle. If everything is based on the "majority", then we must ask ourselves: we want to be ruled by politicians possessing great wisdom and intelligence, but is wisdom and intelligence always in the majority? Are figures such as Solon, Pericles, Demosthenes, Cicero and Augustus, always in the majority? Or is wisdom and great intelligence always in the minority? Surely a system which militates against wisdom in this way can only lead to poor government. Is it wise to substitute the



wisdom and intelligence of the minority with the ignorance and gullibility of the majority? There was a famous saying during the earlier half of the twentieth century, when anti-democratic feeling ran high, that in a democracy the votes of two idiots count for more than one wise man. Has mankind always been driven to new heights of splendour by the "majority", or by the wisdom and innate abilities of the minority, particularly the individual genius?

Then there is the issue of responsibility and accountability. How is it possible to hold to account for their actions a large mass of people, in parliament for instance? They can bring into law something which makes life a misery for our people, and at whom can we point the finger of blame? Only individuals can be successfully held to account for their actions, not anonymous herds.

There is no effective responsibility and accountability in modern politics, thanks to the "majority vote" principle, and this spawns a pernicious side-effect. The less a politician is held responsible for his actions, the more we will find every Tom, Dick and Harry rushing forth to stick his nose in the political trough, safe in the knowledge that whatever he does, he will not be held to account for his actions. This explains the proliferation in the numbers of "politicians" in the last several decades. As the level of politics continues downward in a never-ending spiral, I suspect the numbers of those jumping on the bandwagon to cash in at the public's expense will increase. In order to provide these new minions with employment, hence salaries, the politicians persistently create new pastures for them, in the shape of new political institutions (which under Labour have increased exponentially: the Welsh, Scottish and London assemblies being examples).

One of the core principles of democracy is that it requires the participation of all citizens, who are 1 for

permitted to stand for election themselves or to vote for whomever they choose to represent them. While this principle, to a patriotic nationalist, is immutable, it does have a major built-in flaw. If politics is open to everyone, then it is also open for traitors, criminals, subversives and even foreign elements to abuse. What is to stop determined traitors and their ilk working their way up the democratic ladder on false pretences and carrying out their treason? Is this not what has happened, gradually, starting towards the end of the nineteenth century, in Britain? How do we have an open political system, yet still guard against those who seek ill for the rest of us?

At the very start of the era of mass democracy, in the mid nineteenth century, the greatest subversive of all time recognised this flaw with democracy, and postulated that it is a weakness that must, and could, be successfully exploited. "Democracy is the road to socialism," said Karl Marx, the founder of Communism. "The first step in the revolution of the working class...is to win the battle for democracy." In other words, the open door to government provided by democracy must be exploited by nation-wrecking internationalists; this was Marx's plan, and it was successfully realised by his fellow pond life in the twentieth century.

MAJOR PROBLEMS

By this point we can safely declare that the Westminster British political system is beset with major problems, not just in the running of its institutions, but with its procedure, and the principles on which it is founded. It is like an antique, centuries old, which is no longer fit for purpose. Something entirely new is needed; the old system is impossible to "patch up" and revive. The workings of Westminster have changed very little over the last three centuries, and it is now monstrously out of

date and ineffective.

Before we postulate on what type of political system can replace it, we must ponder the basic fundamental principles of any replacement system. First of all, democracy is the future of our country; there is no other conceivable way of life for us. There is no doubt about that. But we mean that in the purely Athenian ideal of democracy, which means only one thing: the wishes of the people must be translated into action. Without such a reality, democracy has no meaning. This is another sad indictment of the Westminster system: it has no right to call itself a democracy because it fails to translate the will of the British people into political action. In fact, it can be said that it consistently pursues the diametric opposite of what the British people want.

We must carry the spirit and mindset of patriotic nationalism into politics. By this we mean that we must adopt a simple mindset which registers only problems, and their solutions. We must not waste any time dwelling on matters of theory and dogma, and be inhibited in our abilities to solve problems by these things. Our liberal-left opponents are besieged by their own fantasies, doctrines, visions and utopias; we on the other hand recognise the world as it is, in reality, not as we would love to make it in our dreams. We are not daydreamers like our enemies.

If we are confronted by an issue which requires a hard-line nationalist approach, then so be it. If we find a problem which, after deliberation, we decide requires what is traditionally a Marxist or liberal approach, then so be it. If it gets the problem sorted, then our principles are satisfied because our nation is better off. There is every difference between policies and principles. You could find a million different policies to achieve the same principle. BNP policy is testament to this



Lib Lab Con - three parties,
the same monkey business



"Let the people judge the truth" - JFK

approach: some policies would be considered right wing, some left wing. The important thing is that they are the right policies and that we conquer the problems facing our people, and don't get bogged down in matters of theory or dogma. Patriotic nationalism has always been pragmatic like this, and our new brand of politics must be also.

One of the first things that must be done is to free the political process from the stranglehold of the media. The media bosses, unelected and therefore unaccountable, wield almost total power over the British people, because they own and control the means of information. Imagine life without television, radio or newspapers, and we start to grasp the enormous power of the media. We can and must ensure that all shades of opinion and all political parties are given equal prominence by several legislative measures.

The first is a statutory right of reply, which ensures that, during the three months before an election in particular, any candidate reported on is guaranteed a right to reply, in equal prominence, to any accusations or claims made. The second measure is that in the run-up to election date, again perhaps during the three months beforehand, government must fund a two-page spread (within the first twenty pages) to appear in all mass-circulation newspapers (and something similar on television and radio), advertising the policies and general details of the ten largest parties. This will help break any stranglehold enjoyed by the traditional "big three". The third and final measure must ensure that, in any comparison features in any publications, again during the three months before polling day, all ten of the largest parties are included. Newspapers, magazines, websites and so on, are always flush with these types

of non-news comparison features, but traditionally they only include the "big three".

With the stranglehold of the media broken forever, and the voters permitted unrestricted access to information, the whole nation will naturally breathe a mighty sigh of relief. With voters now able to cast a vote for the candidate they feel represents them best, rather than the media's pet parties, the whole system will start to function as it was meant to, before it was hijacked by traitors and media bosses.

ELECTORAL REFORM

Electoral reform will be needed immediately. A government must be given a fixed seven years in which to do its job; any smaller timescale will bring forth the same short-termism discussed in part one of this article (although this term in office can naturally be curtailed by parliament). Not only that, but all mid-term elections must be prohibited, as these are mere referendums on the performance of the government and which force the government to play the popularity game during its term in office. After withdrawal from the anti-European, Marxist EU structure, local elections will be the only non-parliamentary elections remaining, and these must be held on the same day as the general election (voters will therefore have a national and local vote, and that is all). After the single polling day, which should be a national holiday, the people can get on with their lives after exercising their democratic choice, and the government can get down to business for its term in office.

The very first thing a new patriotic government must do is to revive the sacred institution and right of citizenship, which must come with several qualifications, not

something which is just dropped into everyone's lap at birth. Politics is a serious business, and the consequences of bad decision-making affect everyone. Therefore voting must be restricted to those who possess the requisite knowledge and education that enables them to make wise, prudent and intelligent choices. In ancient Athens the purest form of democracy existed, but unlike today voting was restricted to citizens, who became citizens due to service, intelligence or education. The creators of Athenian democracy in 508 BC would no doubt laugh at the presumption that everyone qualifies to take part in elections, regardless of merit or qualification. Who are we to argue with some of the greatest men in history?

How to determine qualification for citizenship is something that will require an article all by itself. All we can state here is that a fully-fledged education available free to all, containing world and British history, would be a start (and obviously the correct level of qualifications in these fields). Citizenship must be something that is earned, not gained automatically. This is the case in many nations around the world who do not bequeath their subjects citizenship merely by accident of birth, but expect them to earn their right to take part in deciding the future of the nation.

Citizenship should then be something in flux and not an immutable right: if a citizen breaks the law, then he loses his rights to citizenship. Only citizens should be able to vote, as these are the people with the necessary knowledge to make a wise decision. Citizenship should be organised in such a way that being one is attractive and comes with privileges and benefits, but to maintain yourself as a citizen requires model behaviour and service to the nation. With such a citizen body voting at elections, possessing general knowledge and a decent education, and with unfettered access to information via a free media, the democratic process will function as it should.

There is only one more possible way in which to improve the democratic process: the use of referendums for all major issues. These, obviously, should be restricted to citizens, who have earned the right to vote. A law should be put before parliament decreeing that anything affecting or changing the constitution of our state must be put to the citizens in a referendum. In this way, should a wrong decision be reached, it is the people that bear final responsibility. This law should also govern the way in which the media covers the debate to ensure both sides of the argument are given equal prominence. Referendums will ensure that it is the people themselves who decide the issue; it is the purest form of democracy in existence. In the words of John F. Kennedy: "A nation that is afraid to let its people judge the truth and falsehood in an open market is a nation that is afraid of its people."

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That's a good question isn't it? Politically and strategically I mean. Obviously we want to take power but how do we envisage getting there and what should our Regions, Branches and Groups be doing to advance us along that long and tortuous road? All our officers and activists should know the answer - for those who do this is a refresher. Those who don't should take careful note.

Articles in this journal, in the Activists' Handbook and seminars at our now regular training events such as the Summer and Winter Schools and at the Organisers' Conference, have regularly spelt out our strategy. However it is always useful to reiterate it to avoid any misunderstandings, not least for the benefit of new recruits. Furthermore, even long established officers and activists frequently lose focus, distracted by big glamour events such as Parliamentary by-elections, the General Election or the European Elections. Did I say glamour? What sheltered lives we live!

The other reason why we have to repeat what we are aiming to do and how to do it at regular intervals is that sometimes we win without following best practice. So what? Surely that is good? In many ways it is. If we win with a mediocre campaign then it implies that we have large natural levels of support and this is very obviously welcome news. The danger however is that our activists and officers can (and sometimes do) draw the wrong conclusions. That for example there is no need to canvass, or that we can just throw out a few leaflets and wait for success to come our way.

Although we can always win some wards in particularly favourable areas without targeting, if the branch concerned does not up its game, the opposition will concentrate against it and probably block future growth. The combined and choreographed efforts of all three main parties, residents' groups, so-called independents, church groups, trade union or far left agitator groups (often with the illegal connivance of Local Authority staff), can together create a coalition which is very difficult to overcome without developing detailed and very deep local community support.

These naturally good areas where our opponents have clearly identified our potential - usually produce disappointing by-election results. This is because the units concerned do not learn the hard way how to win a seat and the other parties can concentrate their efforts and raise their game for one off by-elections.

It is rather like prospecting for gold and this exaggerated example illustrates the problem (please bear with me on this...)

A prospector goes off to the Rocky Mountains with his pick-axe and pan. He roams around Denver, stakes a claim on a random slope, gets drunk and heads out to the hills. When he gets there he staggers

around the field and falls over in a stupor. When he wakes up he looks and his pick has got stuck in the ground. He pulls it and out comes the biggest nugget of gold you have ever seen. The man becomes a millionaire overnight, but of course loses his fortune on the gambling tables of Dodge City. Easy come, easy go.

To get a few more bucks he writes a book telling how anyone could find a rich gold seam. Basically the book says that the prospective prospector should walk into a field, making sure they are wearing their lucky cowboy boots and a red scarf. They should walk ten paces forward, five to the left, turn around and throw their pick in the ground. Then they are sure to find their nugget of gold - after all this is how the get-rich-quick prospector did it. Because he was a well-known mining celebrity, his quack theory sells by the thousand. Many a prospector heads to the hills clutching his copy, and you know what? As chance would have it one of them actually finds a nugget of gold by following the method exactly. Most end up penniless and reduced to living in the hobo jungle.

Meanwhile there was a mining corporation. They employed geologists and technicians to analyse soil samples and look

BUILDING LOCAL SUPPORT

The work required to build deep-seated local community support is very intensive. This means units should start off in one or two wards (depending on the size of your local wards). If every unit did this we would have a few hundred target wards in the country. It is much easier to win a well targeted ward, although nothing in this world is guaranteed. It gives you the best chance of winning or at least maximising your result.

By what means should our units establish deep-seated local community support? It must be realised that no unit should be expected to do everything at once. It is a learning process, where your involvement grows incrementally. However it is not a learning process where each unit has to re-invent the wheel. They have to learn how to implement the strategy or the individual tactics. Nearly everything has been tried and tested before. That is not to say that the process will not be moulded and improved in a myriad of ways in the future through the shared experience of our

What is the BNP Doing?


at the rock structures. Well over 99% of the gold in them thar hills was located and mined by this company going about things in a systematic, sensible, but rather more mundane and less showy way. Their books on how to find gold did not make such fine reading. Nor were they a fail-safe way of always finding gold. But if you followed their matter-of-fact manuals you had a much greater chance of getting rich than if you followed the advice of the old prospector.

In a nutshell, our aim is to establish deep-seated local community support. This takes very intensive work and there are many tools that we instruct our units to employ in order to achieve this end. Because it is very intensive and requires greater levels of discipline, some of our officers and activists have proven prone to listening to other voices: the voices of the occasional lucky prospector.

units on the ground.

There are four basic tasks that a local unit should be engaged in:

- It should service its members and enquiries. Regularly visit members, distribute local bulletins or newsletters, advertise local meetings, make sure people renew, that they purchase copies of *ID* and *VoF*, and that they take small quantities of calling cards or leaflets to leave around.
- It should engage in general recruitment, leafleting in new areas, having occasional



» A review of the Party's campaigning and electoral strategy by Eddy Butler, BNP National Elections Officer.

street paper sales with a table, petition and leaflets to distribute to passersby.

- It should assist in any by-elections or other major campaigns that occur within reasonable travelling distance.

- It should build local community support in a targeted area. This is the meat.

THE TARGET WARD

First of all a target ward should be selected. The criteria for selecting your target ward are:

- It should be conveniently located so your activists can get there.

- Ideally it will be compact without trunk roads splitting the area up and without outlying villages or estates (so the ward has an identity).

- It should not be too posh or too deprived. Our main demographic is hard working, tax-paying middle income earners.

- It should not be too heavily dominated by one party. It is easier to win on a lower percentage if two parties are vying for the ward. A safe seat requires a very large swing, but by the same token in a safe seat the incumbent Party is often complacent and wins without trying and so has little regular campaign experience in the ward.

- Try to avoid a ward where there is an active residents' association (unless your candidate is a member of it already) or group of independents who contest elections and do well.

- Avoid wards with a large ethnic minority population. Otherwise we have to gain an unfeasibly high percentage of the British vote to win.

LOCAL ACTIVITIES

What activities should be carried out in the ward?

- At its most basic you should leaflet the ward with any special leaflets produced from head office. For example an attractive range of full colour A4 glossy leaflets will be produced every few months in the run-up to next year's European Elections. These are general purpose recruitment and promotional leaflets and so should also be distributed outside the target ward.

- As the target ward would be regularly leafleted you are likely to get few new recruits from the general leaflet mentioned above. When distributing general leaflets in the target ward you really need to 'double drop' with a local Patriot leaflet. This would be produced on a risograph and be crammed with local issues that you are campaigning on. If you have councillors, then the leaflet should publicise their achievements on behalf of local residents. Well produced local Patriot leaflets get a much higher rate of response and many more enquiries than standard leaflets, especially if they include a questionnaire. You should try to aim to have a Patriot going out in your target ward every two months - usually not 'double dropping'.

- Next you should be doing door-to-door paper sales with *Freedom*. This is what *VoF* is really for. Every unit is entitled to a free copy of the electoral register from the Council, to be used for electoral purposes. By selling papers door-to-door you are in fact canvassing for the election well in advance. You are establishing and building deep seated local support. You are creating a vital source of fund-raising. Units that have established regular paper rounds are wealthy. It is as simple as that. It also provides you with a vital source for local information, a market for Party merchandise, and people who will distribute small quantities of calling cards and leaflets. Experience tells us that door-to-door customers also turn into members, activists and even council candidates.

- Beyond these basic activities the opportunities are almost endless and are only limited by your imagination. You could lead local campaigns: over building on green-belt land; against a mosque opening; in favour of a St George's Day celebration. You could lead local graffiti and litter clear ups or cut overgrown hedges. You should constantly report broken signs

and pot holes to the council. Attend and get involved with - or set up- any local residents' groups.

■ You should act as if you are the local councillor even though you are not (yet).

If you do these things, when the annual round of local elections comes along (or four yearly in some areas) you will be well placed to win. You will have built up a lot of local community support that will more than outweigh any negative publicity or campaigning. Beside the electoral benefit this provides us with a sea in which to swim. It provides us with a big and established support base and a vital source of finance. It is better to get lots of small sums of money from lots of different people than to be dependent on a few big donors for a few large sums of money.

As each target ward is developed and maintained a new target ward can be established. As we grow in strength and credibility by gaining and holding our seats we will gain more recruits and more activists. We will start to attract more natural community workers who will be able to lead better local campaigns.

Currently it has to be admitted that many of our activists tend to be more interested in national issues and find it difficult to re-focus down to engage with purely local concerns. This is natural and quite understandable since most people join our Party because they are worried about the national situation. But for strategic and tactical reasons we must focus down to the lowest building block in politics - the ward - and avoid being distracted by the so-called big events. It is a constant battle to win the hearts and minds of our own supporters to engage in this vital task.

Undoubtedly this is why no one beat a path to my door to ask how it was done back in 1993 when we won our first seat in Millwall. A neutral observer might expect our activists and organisers to have been brimming with a desire to acquire the knowledge that underpinned that first brief success. The Party is much larger and more sophisticated now and the situation the country faces has grown much worse, so there can be no complacency about the absolute need to get our whole organisation to focus itself completely on the task ahead.

It is not sensible to think that we will obtain political power by establishing target wards in the majority of seats in the country. That would frankly take far too many years and we are up against a time bomb. However the credibility gained from a few hundred more local victories will propel us several rungs up the political ladder and allow us to challenge for Parliamentary elections on a widespread basis with a realistic prospect of victory.

LOCAL BY-ELECTIONS

Why do we fight local by-elections that do

not coincide with our target wards? There are several reasons.

■ If you conduct a thorough by-election campaign then, win or lose, you effectively end up with a ready-made target ward, with a big database of support to build upon for next time. You can sell *VoF* to the 'Yeses' from your canvass return and you have already established our name with a sizeable chunk of the local electorate.

■ A decent vote will give you local credibility and probably good local newspaper headlines. This will aid recruitment and also boost our support in the target ward which might be in a different part of the borough or district.

■ It is good practice for a new inexperienced unit.

■ In a new area where we have a candidate but no unit (as is sometimes the case) it can be the spur to the formation of a new unit. Sometimes we can pop up in a new area and actually win or come very close. When this happens we usually gain a strong new unit that learns from the outset the ethos required for local community campaigning. This is because a thorough by-election campaign is the equivalent of a year round local community campaign telescoped down to four weeks of intensive effort.

■ In the run-up to the European Elections it is important that we fight campaigns in as many areas as possible to establish our name as a main player in British elections. This should however be done with a degree of care. We must also maintain our average percentages in order to make sure we are taken seriously - not one that gets 'joke' results.


■ Accordingly areas where we are likely to perform very poorly (for example wards with very high numbers of ethnic foreigners, or wards which are for whatever reason very liberal in outlook) should be avoided and the campaign should always be conducted as vigorously as possible. This

A properly conducted election campaign leads to the gold award of credibility

does not necessarily mean that a full on, thorough, four sweep and three re-knock campaign would always be conducted. These campaigns should be reserved for the best seats as they are exceptionally labour intensive.

■ We sometimes fight local by-elections specifically to win. That is not to say that we don't always want to win. However winning local by-elections is very difficult. Putting in a full campaign is exceptionally labour intensive. It cannot be done every time. We have to pick and choose our targets, when we attempt to deploy a full four sweep, three re-knock campaign with a mail merge letter, and full whipping in. I will not go into what this entails as this is a different topic altogether.

So fighting local by-elections is an important part of our strategy. However it should not become an obsession. The overriding aim is to establish deep-seated local community support. If you are constantly fighting rather second rate local by-election campaigns then you will never



campaign, we could be expected to do very well and cause a major upset (that is not to say that we would realistically anticipate actually winning one at this stage!). Unless we practice our methods we will not be able to do ourselves justice when a good seat comes up. It is also the case that lessons learnt in fighting a Parliamentary by-election will hold us in good stead in target constituencies at the General Election. Our campaign in Sedgefield exposed many shortcomings that were put right in Henley. Henley exposed a whole range of new shortcomings that can be ironed out next time we carefully choose to fight another Parliamentary by-election, when we will no doubt hone our techniques still further.

■ **Credibility.** We gained credibility in both of the by-elections we contested. In Sedgefield we came a clear 4th, well ahead of any other 'minor' Party and easily saved our deposit with a solid 8.9% of the vote. At the outset we anticipated that this would be the case. In Henley we defeated Labour and again came 4th, this time with 3.6% of the vote. Henley was a new sort of area for us to campaign in. However we guessed that Labour's vote would crumble and also that we would be able to beat UKIP in a constituency which many regarded as more their natural territory than it was ours. Again our calculation proved to be accurate and massive publicity resulted.

Proving ourselves on the national stage at Parliamentary by-elections is an important element in gaining credibility for the British National Party as a major political player.

Unless we can get something worthwhile out of a Parliamentary by-election we will continue to avoid them for the time being.

Decisions as to whether or not we contest a Parliamentary by-election will always be made by the Party centrally rather than locally. This is because a Parliamentary by-election always becomes a national media event. We have to carefully nurture our reputation as a successful party. We must resist at all costs the temptation to think reflexively that we should fight every Parliamentary by-election that comes along. For us the real battle remains at the most local level possible and Parliamentary by-elections - unless contested for the right reasons - are a gross distraction from this.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

We do not know when the next General Election will be, beyond saying that Labour must call it before May 2010. In many ways the next General Election will be yet another distraction away from building deep-seated local community support. We are obliged to contest the General Election in a fairly big way to cement our position as a major political player. However units should be aware that their primary goal as always remains to develop local community

support in their target wards.

In many ways contesting the General Election is a financial exercise. We will need to find the £500 deposits for each seat and enough money (probably around £1,000) to produce a professional election address that the Post Office will deliver. It will in the main be up to Branches and Groups in consultation with their Regions to determine which seats they fight, although general guidelines will be given.

We will want to contest more seats than last time to show a degree of growth. Beyond that it is difficult to say. We cannot predict what the political climate will be and whether we should fight it in a slightly restrained way or whether we should go all out. Clearly we should fight the seats that contain our main target wards.

One certainty is that there will be a few seats in some very specific areas where we will channel extra resources. This is because the Party is not developing evenly throughout the country and there are some hot spots. It is no secret to identify two such hot spots as an example - Stoke and Barking and Dagenham. The experience gained in Parliamentary by-elections will be invaluable there. In these seats there is an outside chance of making very significant breakthroughs, even of achieving victories, which would be a very major step forward.

THE 2009 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

The next European Elections are due to take place in June 2009. In some ways the Euros are like the General Election. They are a distraction from local campaigning. They are a financial exercise in that our performance (unlike in local elections) will be governed as much by our fundraising abilities as by our activists' efforts. Also we are obliged to take part to cement our position as a political player.

Some might say that we shouldn't take part at all as we are against the European Parliament. This is unrealistic. Sinn Fein are against the Westminster Parliament but they see the benefits of gaining political credibility by getting elected to it. The same goes for the Scottish National Party. There is no logic that says that if you put yourself up for election to a body that you legitimise that body or that by inference you support the continued existence of that body. Such a consideration has never compromised any separatist movements, and in the context of the European Union we are a separatist movement.

There is another similarity with the General Election in that we have a chance of getting someone elected to the European Parliament. If we succeed then we will gain enormously in credibility. That would be invaluable to us. If there is a chance then we are obliged to go for it. We have to be realistic however and not get swept along on a tide of overoptimistic expectations. Due to the expansion of the European Union,

have the time or opportunity to establish a proper target ward.

PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS

If you have followed the rationale of what we are trying to do and why we are trying to do it, the rest of this article should follow logically and naturally.

The British National Party contested two Parliamentary by-elections on the same day on 23rd November 2000. Since then there have been 19 by-elections and we have contested only two, at Sedgefield in July 2007 and Henley in June 2008. It can immediately be seen that it is a rarity for us to contest Parliamentary by-elections but also that it is now becoming more frequent. This is because we are growing as a party and have to increasingly test ourselves in this arena. However, it is premature for us to contest every Parliamentary by-election. We only do so when it suits us and when we believe we can get something out of it. What do we want to get out of it?

■ **Practice.** There are some seats in the country where if a Parliamentary by-election occurred and we put in a good 11 no

Britain has fewer seats in the European Parliament than last time. This makes it increasingly difficult to get anyone elected, even via proportional representation, for any of mainland Britain's eleven regions.

Where possible our European campaign should coincide with our localised strategy. We will be delivering election addresses via the Post Office to every household in the land, but local units should concentrate their leafleting and campaigning activities in their target wards, which should also be contested in the County Council Elections which will be taking place at the same time (see below).

We are issuing a regular range of attractive leaflets in the run-up to the European Elections to galvanise and energise the Party in a grand recruitment and support building exercise.

The European campaign will also be supported with the Truth Truck, and in some areas with newspaper advertisements and billboards.

Whether we get anyone elected or not, our total vote will be important. It will send out a message. There is also a chance that our total vote may affect the level of funding which may be available to us at some time in the future. The same might well apply to the number of votes we receive at the General Election. This is because the Establishment parties are moving towards state funding of parties and while they will try to draw the boundaries to exclude us, the better we do the more difficult we can make it for them to do this.

MAYORAL ELECTIONS

Mayoral elections take place in many areas of the country each year. In 2009 for example there will be mayoral elections in North Tyneside which we will almost certainly contest. These types of elections are generally only of local significance for

the Party and serve a useful purpose in raising our profile. An exception to this is in Stoke where the Mayoral election is also due to take place in June 2009. The Party has a chance of causing a real upset and actually winning this contest. Not surprisingly they are holding a referendum (late this October) with a confusing and misleading question in order to abolish the position of Elected Mayor for Stoke as we go to press we do not know the situation. If the election goes ahead, we will clearly need to focus our energies and resources into making sure we can mount as effective a campaign as possible.

THE YEARLY ELECTIONS

In 2009 the yearly round of local elections are for County Councils and certain Unitary authorities. Normally local elections always take place on the first Thursday in May, but next year they are being moved to coincide with the European Elections in June. We need to contest these as vigorously as possible. County Council wards are usually made up of two or three District wards joined together, so contesting the County seat dovetails with our strategy of contesting target wards where we have developed community support. We have never won a County seat as the last three four-yearly County Council elections have always taken place on the days of either the General Election or another big election, which skews the result.

One other point should be made regarding the annual round of local elections. Many units endeavour to put up a full slate of candidates in their Authority. In other words, they contest every seat up for election. This is an excellent tactic as it gives our local campaigns greater credibility. However, units must be disciplined enough to make sure that their efforts are strictly focussed on the target wards. Most

candidates should be paper candidates - that is candidates unsupported by any campaign. They are providing a very useful role in standing, but diluting your efforts by trying to do a bit of work in each ward is totally futile. As in military warfare, so to in politics it is essential to concentrate maximum effort on the points where you can break through.

KEY AREAS

I have mentioned Stoke and Barking and Dagenham as being key areas. These are two hot spots. They are not the only hot spots but they serve to illustrate a theme. Among all the targets, aims and ambitions so far listed we must be aware that in 2010 there is a vital round of local government elections. All seats in all London Boroughs - and that includes Barking and Dagenham Council - and a third of the seats in Stoke are up for grabs. I only flag this up to indicate what we must be thinking about now. We must be clear about our priorities and adopt the correct tactics on the ground to maintain our electoral credibility.

CREDIBILITY

One small mark of our progress is the growing trend for 'celebrity' endorsement of our Party. This is a direct consequence of our electoral success and the resultant growth in our political credibility. This commodity - credibility - is something that has been bought very expensively over the last decade or so. It has been paid for by the sweat of our activists toiling over countless campaigns, by the generosity of our donors and by the skill of our organisers. It is not something that we can risk destroying by sloppy work on the ground or by ill-conceived judgements.

Every single unit has a vital role to play in assisting our progress. They can have a negative impact, by consistently fighting the wrong elections which diminish our credibility. They can adopt the wrong tactics on the ground so that we do not get the results we should. They can neglect to engage in intensive community politics so that any lucky victories are lost at the next round of elections and we move one step forward one step back.

Or they can adopt the correct tactics, by getting involved in deep-seated community politics, by building strong target wards, by maximising their results, by fighting a good number of local by-elections but by doing it properly each time. At the same time the Party centre must maintain discipline. We will not be stampeded into fighting every Parliamentary by-election that comes along. We must not be pressured into overextending ourselves in the European Elections. Importantly we must provide our units with the information and training they need to prosper. Knowing what we are doing and why it is vital.





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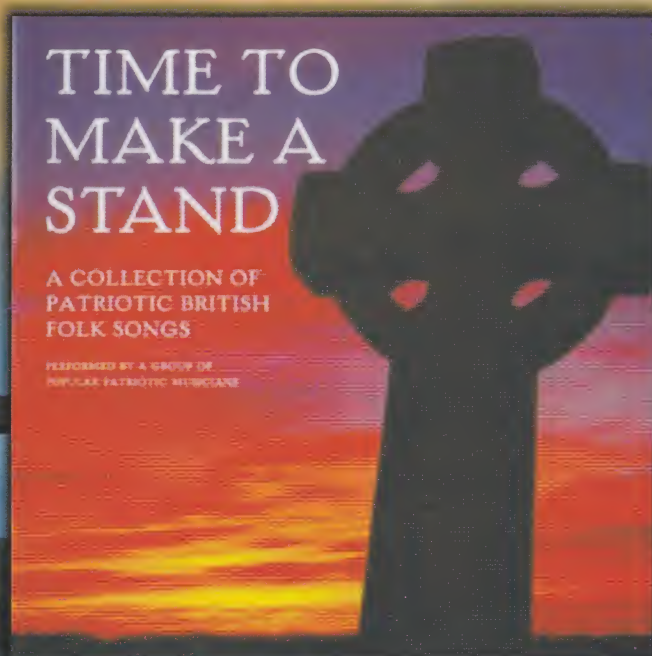
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The year 1918 cast a long shadow over the future and marked a huge cost in lives. But the English-speaking peoples of Britain and the Old Dominions still retain their identity, thanks to the willingness of the 1918 generation to meet that cost. And that generation's commitment should not be forgotten. We should therefore go back to the beginning of that fateful year of 1918.

Just south of the Flanders salient a battalion of the Royal Sussex was in the line. One of its officers was Captain Edmund Blunden. He wrote this:

"At the moment of midnight, December 31, 1917, I stood with some acquaintances in a camp...overlooking the whole [Flanders] battlefield. It was bitterly cold, and the deep snow all around lay frozen. We drank healths, and stared out across the snowy miles to the line of flares, still rising and floating and dropping...Midnight...bullying salutes of guns in brief bombardment, crackling of machine guns...on the tingling air...All agreed that 1917 had been a sad [year]. All observed that 1918 did not look promising at its birth."

For over two months, during the winter of 1918, the Western Front remained static, but not still. WWI historian Barrie Pitt says that *"All day and every day, Death was present - and at night, the working parties and patrols went out to court it...At any hour of the day or night, death or mutilation came from the guns."*

We should not be surprised to learn, therefore, that the 'normal' casualty rate or 'wastage' rate for the British was around 1,000 men a day. Barrie Pitt says:

"Those [men] who still lived and were fit enough to serve in the trenches, did so with shattered nerves, and bodies which cringed with expected agony at every rifle-crack and [grenade]-burst. According to the casualty records, as many men had been wounded and returned to action as were serving in the front line."

And it was about to get worse. On March 21st 1918, the German Army launched its massive Spring Offensive - the *Kaiserschlacht* or Kaiser's Battle.

SHOCK

The blow fell against the British 5th Army in the area of the old Somme battlefield of 1916, near the town of Amiens in northern France. The German assault also took in part of the British 3rd Army, holding the line north of Amiens towards the town of Cambrai.

The Germans used over 6,000 guns for the opening barrage, along a 40-mile front. A summary report says this:

"The artillery bombardment began at 4.40am on 21 March. The bombardment [hit] targets over an area of 150 square miles, the biggest barrage of the entire war. Over 1,100,000 shells were fired in five hours, a mix of high

explosive, poison gas and smoke shells...Most of the British front line fell during the morning, and by the end of the day large parts of the Fifth Army were falling back...At the end of the first day, the Germans had broken through the British first and second lines of defence along a quarter of the entire line attacked."


Elite German assault divisions known as Storm Troops spearheaded the assault. 127 British battalions met the onslaught, up to 100,000 men. By the end of the first day, nearly 20,000 were dead and 35,000 wounded, many having been taken prisoner. Barrie Pitt describes what our forefathers endured.

"Tons of steel and high explosive fell with shattering force upon the forward positions and the Battle Zone [main trench system]...Heavy shells hurtled overhead and crashed to earth amid the camps, the artillery horse lines, the billets and casualty clearing stations of the rear areas...everywhere gas drenched wide areas, and lines of coughing, vomiting and blinded men congregated at the aid posts..."

"Trenches caved in, machine-gun posts were obliterated, wire belts blown apart, men blown to fragments..."

"Entire platoons had been wiped out in seconds, men had been killed by the flying fragments of their friends' bodies, buried in collapsing trenches, trodden to death by those seeking room to dodge their own..."

But the enemy did not have it all their



90 Years On - Let Us Not Forget

own way. British counter barrages and the skill of some front-line commanders eventually inflicted almost as many casualties on the attackers as the British had suffered. Barrie Pitt writes:

"These men gathered together what forces remained to them and...struck overland in a series of vicious, desperate flank attacks against the German waves...[where] they avenged the deaths of their comrades in bloody hand-to-hand clashes with the overtaken Storm Troops."

One of the units able to fight back for a time was the 2nd Battalion, the Green Howards, the Yorkshire Regiment. They were in the line opposite the town of St. Quentin and they resisted seven separate attacks on March 21st.

Their commanding officer was 25-year-old Captain Herbert Read, a yeoman farmer's son from Kirbymoorside in the then North Riding of Yorkshire. Captain Read describes the Green Howards' ordeal as follows.

"We fired like maniacs. Every round of ammunition had been distributed. The [machine] guns jammed; rifle bolts grew stiff and unworkable with the expansion of heat...In the height of this attack, while my heart was heavy with anxiety, I received a message from brigade. Surely reinforcements were coming to our aid? Or was I at length given permission to withdraw? Neither. [We were] to hold on to the last man."

Fortunately, the Green Howards were

later ordered to fall back, which they did.

Throughout the spring and early summer of 1918, the German offensive continued. American WW1 historian Leon Wolff states that *"On 21 March 1918, the long-anticipated German onslaught crashed against the British Third and Fifth Armies and within two weeks had penetrated [up to] forty miles. The second phase began on 9 April [in Flanders]. In a matter of hours the little strip of [Passchendaele] Ridge won at such cost...the previous year was wiped out. Soon the entire salient was obliterated and twelve more miles gained."*

EXHAUSTED

But the German attacks were faltering. Their troops were exhausted. Their casualties were mounting and their ammunition was running low.

The 'high water mark' of their March 21st offensive was the town of Villers-Bretonneux, about 10 miles east of Amiens, captured on April 5th. The British counterattacked on April 24th and in this attack, the first-ever tank-versus-tank battle in history took place, with a total of 13 British tanks versus 13 German.

The British won but the infantry fighting to recapture the position was grim. Barrie Pitt describes what happened.

"Shortly after 10 pm a counterattack by one

British and two Australian brigades, made in fitful moonlight...swept up to the outskirts of Villers-Bretonneux, and in two hours of street-fighting with [grenade] and bayonet, cleared the town.

"In the morning...the wrecked tanks, the shattered, smoking buildings and the torn bodies weeping their blood into the impartial earth, told of the battle that had been fought."

However, the British line had held. Further north, in Flanders, the area of the British 2nd Army, British and French divisions held back the German attack of April 9th in a three-week long battle. The attackers had included some of the 50 veteran divisions transferred to the Western Front after the collapse of Russia. These veterans received something of a surprise, as military historian Captain Cyril Falls explains:

"[The German] assault was smashed with heavy loss...At times the Germans fought brilliantly, but...the majority of the divisions from Russia had never faced the British, and found them unexpectedly tough. Yet the majority of the British troops were only shadows of the old army; [reinforcement] drafts largely consisting of lads between 18½ and 19 years of age, half-trained, immature, weakly led at the lowest level...[but] it must be said that these lads, many of them none too well fed before enlistment, gave a good account of themselves."

A greater surprise awaited the Germans

» Alan O'Reilly reminds us that this month we are 90 years on from the last year of the First World War, 1914-18. It started with victory more likely for Germany than for the Allies, but by the summer of 1918 a slow change which escalating to victory for the allies. Let us not forget our immediate forbears who gave their lives that Britain should retain its way of life and be free from a foreign invader.

when they launched their last offensive on July 15th, in the sector of the British 1st Army, near Béthune.

The journal of the Brigade of Guards, *Household Brigade Magazine* Winter 1942, describes what happened, under the heading of *The White Cavalry*.

THE WHITE CAVALRY

"The following account of what occurred [in July], 1918, I (Captain Cecil ...Hayward) can personally vouch for it as being true; as far as that area of the front-line trenches is concerned, lying roughly between the town of Ballieul, some fifteen miles south of Ypres, and the town of Arras.

"I was responsible for the intelligence on this sector of the battle area..."

Captain Hayward served with 1st Corps Intelligence, 1st British Army Headquarters. He continues.

"It was an anxious time for Great Britain. The British troops had been in the trenches fighting for weeks without rest or relief owing to the fact that reserves were practically exhausted..."

"In Britain everyone was asking: 'Would the Germans get through to Paris?' 'Would the Americans arrive in time to check their advance?' 'Will the English ports be shelled shortly by German big guns from the coast of France?'"

It has to be understood that both Britain and the USA were largely church-going nations at the time. Captain Hayward says this:

"The whole British nation was called to prayer. The President of the United States summoned the American people to do likewise; and united prayer went up from all the English-speaking peoples..."

In his sector, Captain Hayward observed the following.

"Enemy shell fire, which had been largely directed against the shattered town of Béthune, suddenly lifted and began to burst on a slight rise beyond its outskirts. This open ground was absolutely bare of tree, houses or human beings, yet the enemy gunfire broke on it with increasing fury, and was augmented by heavy bursts of masses of machine guns which raked it backward and forward with a hail of lead. We stood looking in astonishment.

"'Fritz has gone balmy, Sir,' said [my] Sergeant, 'what in the world is he peppering the naked ground for?'"

Then, suddenly, the Germans began to break and run. Captain Hayward states:

"Before our astonished eyes, that well-drilled and seemingly victorious army broke up into groups of frightened men who were fleeing from us, throwing down their...haversacks, rifles, coats and anything which might impede their flight.

"It was not long before my Sergeant arrived with two German officer prisoners, and was soon followed by Tommies bringing in batches of twenty or so at a time."

Captain Hayward took the following statement from the senior German officer captured.

"The order had been given to advance in



mass formation...when Friedrich my lieutenant here said:

"Herr, Kapitan, just look at that open ground behind Béthune, there is a brigade of cavalry coming up through the smoke drifting across it...I suppose they must be cavalry of one of their Colonial forces, for see, they are all in white uniform and are mounted on white horses.'"
 "'Strange,' I said, 'I never heard of the English having any white-uniformed cavalry, whether Colonial or not. They have all been fighting on foot for several years past, and anyway, they wear khaki, not white.'

"We saw the shells bursting amongst the horses and their riders, all of whom came forward at a quiet walk trot, in parade ground formation, each man and horse in his exact place.

"Shortly afterwards, our machine guns opened a heavy fire, raking the advancing cavalry with a dense hail of lead. But they came quietly forward, though the shells were bursting amongst them with intensified fury, and not a single man or horse fell...

"Then a great fear fell on me, and I turned to flee; yes I, an officer of the Prussian Guard, fled, panic-stricken, and around me were hundreds of terrified men, whimpering like children, throwing away their arms and accoutrements in order not to have their movements impeded, all running...

"That is all I have to tell you. We are beaten. The German Army is broken...we have lost the war. We are beaten, by the White Cavalry. I cannot understand."

Captain Hayward concludes his account as follows.

"During the following few days I examined many prisoners, and in substance, their accounts tallied with the one given here."

The report seems bizarre but it should be accepted that British Army Intelligence officers and officers of the Prussian Guard do not lie.

ADVANCE

The above reverse was the beginning of the end for Germany. On August 4th, the fourth anniversary of Britain's declaration of war against Germany, King George V called for another national day of prayer.

On August 8th, the British 4th Army launched its counter-offensive in the region of Amiens. The advance was led by the Australian and Canadian Corps and became known as the campaign of *The 100 Days*, because it continued without let up until the very end of the war. German rearguards fought back but lost.

At dawn, on November 11th the 3rd Canadian Division entered Mons, the town from which the Germans had driven out the British Expeditionary Force four years before. At precisely 10:58 am, 26-year-old Private George Lawrence Price of the Canadian 28th North West Battalion, was shot and killed by a German sniper. Two minutes later, the Great War officially ended.

Private Price was the Great War's last casualty and the last name on the long casualty list for 1918 for Britain and the Empire on the Western Front.

Between March 21st and November 11th 1918, Britain and the Old Dominions suffered the loss of approximately 850,000 men in dead, wounded and missing. That number is equivalent to a city between the size of Leeds and Birmingham. And it is a large proportion of the 3.2 million casualties for Britain and the Empire in WW1, one-third of the men mobilised, of whom over 1.1 million were killed or died of wounds or disease including those who died in the influenza epidemic of 1918. Our identity was preserved at great cost.

ARMISTICE

Nightfall on the last day of the war was eerie for those still in the frontline. This is the word of an eyewitness in Flanders on the night of November 11th 1918:

"No more Verrey lights going up with their greenish wavering flare. No flash of howitzers on the horizon. No downward droning of shells. No machine-guns. No patrols going out. Silence."

The silence put many of the men on edge. They found it hard to get to sleep.

These lines are from an inscription on a WWII memorial but they apply equally to our forebears of 1918.

*When you go home
Tell them of us and say
For their tomorrow
We gave our today*

We should remember those lines in our efforts to secure tomorrow for our next generation.

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John Bean's Nationalist Notebook

Tories Pander To The Muslim Vote

It is disheartening to see that although their lead has slipped the so-called 'Conservative' Party, which now conserves ever fewer British interests, still leads in the polls. This is at a time when they have failed to come up with any answer to the economic problems facing this country as thousands more lose their jobs every week, and they still manage to kid some of the electorate that they "will do something" about escalating immigration. On the economy we would recommend you to read Nick Griffin's article this month, and the editorial on page 3.

We already have a good idea of how a future Tory Government would deal with immigration and the ethnic 'minority' community in the statements made by Cameron glossing over Muslim extremism and refusing to commit his party to any effective restrictions on immigration in general. His comments are best described by that rather basic term, "wind and piss", particularly when one recalls his commitment on asylum seekers "to taking them to our hearts, and feeding and clothing and schooling them".

Now his potential rival, the jolly London mayor Boris Johnson has said "I will carry on Livingstone's work on diversity". This was in an interview for the *Muslim News*.

Promising them to "celebrate the achievements of communities", he said: "One thing I decided very early on was that the only way to run London is to support diversity and to recognise that you have got to be proactive and give encouragement and support to all communities."

To the *Muslim News*' concerns that festivals such as 'Eid in the Square', 'Diwali in the Square' and other faith base events would not be funded or supported under his regime, Boris was adamant that he was "totally behind that" and would "support that completely".

Boris Johnson's Policy Director in London is Anthony Browne, who in the past did not endear himself to Cameron when he showed a modicum of concern with the current rise in immigration. Now that's all changed and he has suggested that illegal immigrants who have been living in Britain for seven years should be offered an amnesty, which would allow them to become residents and earn citizenship. And this is from a person who is considered to be on the "right" of the Conservative Party. When jivial Johnson was questioned in his interview with *Muslim News* about Browne having allegedly making critical comments about Islam, he went into PC overdrive saying Browne was "utterly committed to a glorious multiracial, multiethnic, multifait London".

Over in Wales the local Tories are keen to show the Londoners that they too know how to pander to the Muslim electorate. Nick Bourne, the leader of the Conservative Party in Wales has formed the Welsh Conservative Muslim Forum. Speaking at its inaugural meeting last month he made these enlightening comments:

"On his election as Leader, David Cameron promised to reach out to minority ethnic communities and to recognise the



From hug a hoodie to hug a Muslim

contribution immigrants have made to our prosperity and culture. And I am determined that we should do so in Wales as well.

"In many ways, Muslim values are Conservative values. We all believe in strong families, in enterprise, in self-reliance and in individual responsibility. I believe that diversity is a positive force and should not be a barrier to social cohesion."

Establishment Plan To Control The Internet

Not only is Gordon Brown going to solve the world's economic chaos (have faith if it's not exactly happening yet), but his party is to "Lead the World" in computer access for young people. At the Labour Party Conference he announced that his "Home Access project" will see some £300 million spent on providing computers and broadband internet access to families so that children can enhance their learning at home. On the face of it you might think he came up with a great idea which we should support, particularly as the BNP website has more visits than the sites of all the other UK parties combined. Believe it or not, that is an important factor as to why Labour is putting the plan forward, and why the EU and establishment forces in the United States have similar ideas.

Combine the Government's generosity with the fact that Manchester City Council are also rolling out free Wi-Fi broadband access to the whole city via special little transformers hidden in lampposts and on tall buildings, and that it is hoped that this could be rolled out nationwide. Can it get any better? Free laptops, free wireless broadband, etc, etc. Let Simon Bennett, the BNP's internet technical guru explain:

"This free broadband for all will be on Internet 2, which is already up and running in Britain, Europe and America, mainly for government departments. The existing internet will be allowed to disintegrate and die, whilst all investment will be in Internet 2 which will be restricted to a handful of service providers that can - and will - dictate what websites can and cannot be viewed or even hosted on it."

Simon points out that they cannot control the Internet at present and never will be able to. It has got too big and out of control. The solution is to phase out the old Internet and create a new one than can be controlled by governments the world over.

If you think we are exaggerating, according to BECTA, which is the Government's Home Access Taskforce, it will be necessary to "reduce availability, restrict access and increase resilience to harmful and inappropriate material online".

We wonder who makes the decisions as to exactly what a government controlled free new Internet deems as "inappropriate" or harmful?"

Marxist Dictatorship Looms in Manchester

It is significant that Manchester is the first city council to be pushing the free Internet 2 based broadband system, for its actions, and those of the Greater Manchester Police, smack of a Marxist dictatorship as they both pursue a campaign against the BNP and anybody known to be supporting them. This is in response to the growing support for the BNP where in North Manchester they have received 25-30% of the poll in elections over the past two years, much of it coming from former Labour voters.

With the sacking of Sir Ian Blair of London's Metropolitan Police, Peter Fahy, the new chief constable of Greater Manchester

Police is now the UK's ultimate PC, PC chief. One of the first actions he sanctioned was the dismissal of a police officer with 14 years distinguished service in the Manchester Police, Stuart Janaway, because he was seen wearing a BNP badge while off duty at a football match back in September 2006. And he was not even a BNP member! Contrast this with the case of a Greater Manchester Muslim police officer who, in 2004, was allowed to keep his job after fleeing the scene of a car crash and trying to stage a cover-up.

Next was the 'race hate' charge made by Fahy's 'fascists' against BNP member Roy West, who had twice stood for the BNP in council elections in Dukinfield, Greater Manchester. Roy West's crime started when he flew a Cornish flag in his back garden, which was then complained about by his German neighbour, to which West uttered the 'racist' remark "Remember Dunkirk". To his credit, the German later withdrew his complaint (perhaps realising that Dunkirk was a German victory). Nevertheless, Roy West still had to appear in court on the original "race hate" charge, having had the police ransack his house, abuse his family, and take a photograph of the Union flag on his wall, no doubt to use as evidence of his racism.

Then last month Mr Fahy announced that the only way to recruit sufficient black and Asian police officers is through "affirmative action". At the moment only 346 of his officers (4.25%) are from ethnic minority backgrounds.

Mr Fahy admitted that the public would not be happy with such blatant anti-white discrimination. But in all probability he was also conscious of the fact that in Avon and Somerset and in Gloucester, the police were made to pay compensation to white applicants whose application forms were thrown in the bin to give "affirmative action" to non-white applicants.

Needless to say, spokesmen for the Greater Manchester Muslim Police Association and the infamous Black and Asian Police Association were all for this "affirmative action" being pushed through, regardless of Mancunian opinion.

Danger Of An EU Police State

The arrest of Dr Frederick Toben, an Australian citizen, at Heathrow at the request of the German government, highlights a frightening development in the EU super state. The new European Arrest Warrant is the outcome of EU legislation that enables an EU state to request the arrest of a person

in another state for what may not be

a crime in the home state. In Dr Toben's case his 'crime' was "Holocaust Denial" which is an offence in Germany. (We understand he did not deny that it occurred but claims that the number of Jews so foully murdered had been exaggerated).

It is reassuring to note that most newspaper columnists deplored this Gestapo-type action from the EU and stressed that freedom of speech is unconditional. It is either free or it is not. The Lib-Dem MP Chris Huhne deplored the arrest of Dr Toben (arrested whilst he was changing planes at Heathrow) and emphasised that "it is not a crime to express such opinions in Britain". So why in early September did the Lib-Dem group of MEPs vote for this proposal, which means that British citizens convicted in their absence by foreign courts can be extradited automatically under fast-track procedures?

UKIP supporters should note that in January 2005 UKIP MEPs voted for these laws which are now being enforced. One can only assume that prior to the vote they had spent too much time in the company of Nigel Farage in the Brussels bars.

France to Take Over Our Nuclear Power?

By the time this issue of *Identity* is published the French government-backed EdF nuclear power company may have finally taken over British Energy - our supplier of nuclear power - with or without the participation of Centrica, owner of the much-maligned British Gas. The years of vacillation by the Labour government over the need for increasing our nuclear power means that there is an energy crunch on the horizon and the lights will start to go out by next winter. It cannot be saved by windmills, even if we put one on every hilltop in Britain.

I have no technical knowledge of nuclear power, but I know a man who does: the BNP's Tony Holroyd. Here is what he told me on his view of the future for British Energy.

"I wouldn't be too worried about the sale of British Energy. BE are an asset management company - they have never constructed a nuclear power plant, nor do they have any new build expertise. What the French are actually buying is a collection of worn out and obsolete graphite core reactors (the AGRs) that will all be closed within 15 years as a result of neutron fatigue within their cores, and the nuclear licensed sites that those reactors sit upon. It is the licensed sites that EdF are most interested in, as these are the most likely sites for any new build in the UK. The plants themselves have very little value.

"Whilst this does not give the French complete monopoly over new nuclear build in the UK, it does give them a head start over rivals Westinghouse and General Electric. There is nothing actually preventing the government running a nationalised reactor programme through UKAEA in parallel with the EdF new build. When we reach power, this is almost certainly what will happen."

Russian Rant At 'Condescending' Miliband

Leaving aside his political opinions I find something extremely irritating about the manner in which

Foreign Secretary David Miliband delivers his edicts on TV. Therefore, it was not surprising that at the heart of the Georgia crisis the Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov became so incensed with Miliband that he barked: "Who the f*** are you to lecture me?", which was followed by further liberal use of the F-word. Apparently he objected to Miliband's condescending tone.

Could the Russian's anger also have something to do with his no doubt knowledge of Miliband's ancestry? His grandfather hailed from Russia and despite being a Marxist theoretician, moved to Belgium before the last war. When Hitler invaded, granddad Miliband, with his fellow Marxist Belgium wife and young son (David M's father) moved to Britain. The father, Ralph, also became a leading Marxist and is buried close to Karl Marx in Highgate cemetery.



police state is becoming reality



Sergei Lavrov says what we all want to!

Speakers' Corner

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LETTER OF THE MONTH

Immigration Costs Are a Burden on Economy

In response to your anonymous reader's comments about the British National Party (immigrants are not to blame for economic

downturn), it is incredulous for him to say that mass immigration does not affect the economy.

Britain spends £77 million each year in benefit payments to out of work foreign nationals. On translation services, the NHS spends £55 million, local councils £100 million and the police over £30 million. Child benefit for foreign nationals cost the British taxpayers £12 million per year. With tax credits, it is £100 million.

A report in 2007, using the Government's own figures, showed that the benefit to each member of the native population of the UK from immigration is worth about 4p a week.

Not much benefit when one takes into account the strain put on our infrastructure by mass immigration and the erosion of our cultural and national identity thanks to the philosophy of "multiculturalism".

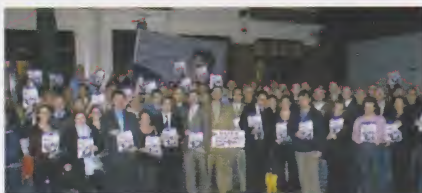
As for asylum, of all the 27 EU countries, the UK is the first choice for most asylum seekers. Could this prevalence be because we are seen as a soft-touch, with money and benefits doled out with gay abandon? Many asylum seekers will cross up to 12 safe countries to get here.

The BNP doesn't deal in fears or exploitation. We deal in reality. The insane levels of mass immigration cannot be allowed to continue and the BNP are the only party with the courage to say so. And it's not just the native Britons who have had enough. A MORI poll in 2007 showed that over two-thirds of ethnic minorities living in Britain also thought that immigration levels were too high.

Lee Hancock
BNP Worcestershire

(This letter was published in the Evesham Observer. It was chosen by the editor as Letter of the Month and the author receives a year's subscription to Identity.)

Ask "What Is Objectionable In BNP Policies?"



I agree with Nick Griffin in his September *Identity* Chairman's article where he says, "the broad mass of the population are still largely unaware of any of the details of our policies".

In conversation about the party, I am consistently confronted with allegations that the BNP are 'nazis', 'racists' and 'nasty

fanatics'. I have developed a strategy when confronted with these opinions to ask, "Exactly which of the BNP's policies do you find objectionable?" Not surprisingly, the people I ask this question of have no clue what the Party's policies are and usually regurgitate what they have been fed by the media. "You want to throw all the non-whites out of the country." "You would resurrect Hitler's anti-Jewish programme", and all the other lies that are touted. When I tell them there is nothing of that nature in the Party's policies, this gives me an opening to tell them just what the Party is about, and what its real policies are.

The new Euro Election Campaign leaflet looks like a great medium for use in these situations, and I'll be ordering some.

But asking the question, "Exactly which of the BNP's policies do you find objectionable?"

I have found to be the thing that opens them up to the positive message. When people realise that they know nothing about the Party except what has been put about by our enemies, they are surprised and want to know more.

Ian McRae (Captain)
e-mail

Sale Of British Energy

The sale of British energy is a sign of government desperation. They are bankrupt and are selling off yet more of the family silver. Why else would an industry that is just about to get billions of pounds in new orders and government subsidies be sold off?

Eventually, this sale will mean that we will be subsidising the French government for decades to come, and so this has to be the worst deal ever - worse even than Gordon Brown's selling of our gold reserves at the bottom of the market. But is that not his goal? To make us totally dependent on, and subservient to, the EU?

Paul Eddison
E-mail

Africa Needs Birth Control



I was very pleased to see the comment on excess population in "Nationalist Notebook" in the September issue of *Identity*. In my opinion the British Empire for its last fifty years was the greatest blessing this planet has known. It made one (big) mistake: it spread death control (hospitals, sewage, clean water etc) without at the same time spreading parallel but equally effective birth control and the understanding for its need.

When the Aswan dam was built Egypt had a population of 25 million. Since then food production has doubled, but

population has trebled to 78 million.
Benefit: Nil.

I lived in Nigeria two years before and two years after it gained independence. At that time the population was only 25m, with a glowing future. This has been buried in infighting and a population rise to some 175m: with no benefit.

Equally, in different ways, the influx of people (whether rich/poor, good/bad etc) into our crowded land is disastrous. It has no benefits. As usual the above vital factor of expanding world population was completely ignored at all recent Lib-Lab-Con conferences.

Mona McNee
Lancashire

» BBC's Old Tricks In "New Tricks"



A laudatory article in the *Mail on Sunday* about the TV police programme *New Tricks*, which concerns the doings of a group of ageing ex-policemen who investigate old cases, described it as a 'brilliant' series which is 'drama of the highest quality'. with 'carefully honed' scripts 'without an agenda'. This is why 'more people now watch it rather than any of our depressing soaps'.

Carefully honed, certainly. But without an agenda? Hardly. This *is* the BBC after all. It exhibits politically correct characteristics in the way that the BBC output normally does. For example, the boss of this group is a woman. Nothing extraordinary about that, you might think. Except that almost all bosses and authority figures in BBC shows are women if they are sympathetically drawn, and very often either black or Asian in the bargain.

But the political bias goes much further than that. Take for example one recent show, which was an indirect attack on the BNP. The plotline involved a 'shock jock' DJ, Johnny Deacon who died in an arson attack on his studio. Deacon was depicted as having sexually assaulted a black woman employee, who was then sacked after complaining. From this we were meant to infer that (1) Johnny Deacon was a distinctly unpleasant character. (2) Black women are upstanding and put-upon. (3) The world of work is angled in favour of white men who are exploitative and unpleasant, and against women, black women in particular.

We then discover that Johnny Deacon has some political attitudes which, we are told, are 'pretty extreme'. These turn out to be, in crude form, some of those of the

BNP, eg, 'We are full up' (about immigration). So we are asked to associate unpleasant white men who assault vulnerable women, and ethnic women in particular, with the BNP.

As if this message might be too subtle for some BBC viewers, Johnny Deacon is described as an 'ar**hole' and one of the ex-policemen with whom we are expected to sympathise tells us that he (the ex-policeman) might well have committed the arson himself, such is his disgust at these attitudes. Deacon, we are told, was employed by the station because so many listeners phone in but only to complain, it is suggested.

The opinions which the BBC characterises as 'pretty extreme' are actually held by a majority of the population, as we know from opinion polls. However, if one got one's information solely from that purveyor of lies, the BBC, one would never know that. Whoever's opinions are extreme, it is not those of the BNP.

The blatant attempt by the BBC and its policies to smear and discredit a political party is appalling. The BBC shows time and again that it is simply a propaganda mouthpiece for the liberal-left, and its propaganda is purveyed not only in slanted news and news-documentary programmes but in much else of its output, right down to programmes such as *New Tricks*.

Eddie Muir
S. W. London

Female Genital Mutilation



In March 2004 and March 2008 *Identity* very properly referred to the scandal of female genital mutilation (circumcision) being practised on young girls in the UK, predominantly by sections of the Muslim population.

Now confirmation of the size of this outrage has been published in the *Daily Express* of 15 August 2008 where in an article by Douglas Murray, its social commentator, wondering if race wars could split Britain as they have in Georgia, he attacked the social Marxist multiculturalists and asked: "I wonder if they feel pride at the different standards with which women are treated in Britain. A study last year estimated that up to 65,000 women in the UK have undergone some form of genital mutilation. To date there has not been one prosecution for carrying out this barbaric act. Does anybody think that if 65,000 white women in Britain had been mutilated in this way there would be no prosecution

or such silence?"

Identity's stand on this matter has been vindicated. 65,000 women physically assaulted and not one person prosecuted! This is a problem which will get rapidly worse due to the mass Muslim colonisation of Britain. What is it about this benighted creed and 'culture' which makes many of its adherents such mean-minded, violent and destructive people?

John Maddox
London

>> School Uniforms

I note that a YouGov poll of 2,128 adults has found that 73% of parents found the expense of school uniforms to be “a source of stress”.

Let it not be forgotten that last year Sir Stuart Rose (then unknighthed), the chief executive of Marks & Spencer, decreed that 5% of his school uniform sales proceeds be sent to Uganda to fund school programmes. In other words, rather than reduce the price of school uniforms by 5%, M&S prefers to send this potential price reduction to a foreign country.

Apparently shoppers, and not only taxpayers, are now expected to fund foreign aid by confiscation. Surely charity begins at home?

Nuclear Breeder Reactors

Going for nuclear renewal for national energy only really makes sense for the UK if we are prepared to concentrate on breeder technologies. Many light water reactors in Europe and the US are likely to close for lack of fuel as soon as global oil and gas production shortages come into full force. This will be due partly to high grade ore depletion, partly due to increased demand (from Europe and Asia) for refined uranium and largely due to fuel supply disruption to the mining and refining process itself. Mining and enriching uranium is energy intensive and depends upon ample supplies of electricity, oil and natural gas.

Breeder reactors, such as the liquid metal fast breeder and especially the molten salt breeder, allow us to mitigate this problem. I would suggest a (native and nationalised) crash programme, for medium sized (500MW) modular reactor power units, produced on a Henry Ford style construction line and shipped and assembled to the relevant locations nationwide.

Tony Holroyd
E-mail

As someone who has worked in education for nearly twenty years I have witnessed this phenomenon on a daily basis. The topics of racism, slavery and colonialism are the subjects in which most white students are made to feel a sense of guilt and most black students a sense of victimhood. An example of this can be found in the way in which the history of the slave trade is taught in our schools and colleges.

The subject of the transatlantic slave trade is constantly used to reinforce white guilt and promote a sense of historical injustice and victim status amongst blacks. This is a deliberate policy designed to enable blacks to use their victim status to extract resources and privileges from the white population and to promote their own ethnic interests at the expense of the indigenous people. After all, if blacks have suffered historical injustices at the hands of whites then shouldn't they be compensated? The call for reparations in Britain and the USA should dispel any doubts about this!

The reinforcement of victim status for blacks and the promotion of white guilt also undermines opposition to multiculturalism and criticism of mass immigration into the country. These subjects are always, in my experience, taught alongside anti-racism and anti-discrimination studies. These subjects are implicitly anti-white and promote multiculturalism as perfectly normal and culturally enriching. Students are never encouraged to think critically about multiculturalism and those who occasionally question it are made to feel uncomfortable and even at times humiliated by their anti-racist teachers.

REVISIONIST HISTORY

Young people are vulnerable to liberal and neo-Marxist teaching in our education system because they have no real prior knowledge or understanding of history and are taught a revisionist history from a Marxist perspective. I have seen this throughout my teaching career and I have witnessed the damage done to our young people as they look upon their own country with contempt for the terrible things it has allegedly done. Of course this is a deliberate strategy by our political and educational elite in order to make our people more readily accept their eventual dispossession.

It is important that our people, both young and old, are aware of the historical revisionism taught in our schools and colleges and the reasons for this. The inculcation of guilt is a powerful psychological weapon used by the left to disarm us and prevent any real opposition to the loss of our country and to accept our racial replacement. An honest and objective account of the slave trade demonstrates that we in this country should be proud of our role in the abolition of the trade. Let us examine briefly some of the facts that liberal and neo-Marxist teachers conveniently leave out when teaching young people about the slave trade.

First it is important to recognise that slavery has always existed in Africa where slaves were used for a wide variety of tasks. Many forms of African slavery were paternalistic with slaves becoming integrated into extended family units. Most liberal scholars tend to concentrate on this particular form of slavery in order to show that African slavery was benign and fundamentally different to European slavery. However, in many parts of Africa, such as Egypt, the Sudan and Zanzibar, plantation slavery was widely practiced. (1) This is a fact rarely acknowledged by many teachers and hardly understood by most students.

There were powerful kingdoms in Africa during the middle ages such as Ghana, Songhai and Mali and these kingdoms used slaves in a brutal and exploitative way. There is much documented evidence of the systematic torture and executions of slaves, particularly in the kingdom of Dahomey. (2) Again most students who are introduced to this topic are completely ignorant of this. Indeed it was because slavery was so endemic in Africa that the Arabs were able to take advantage of existing slave arrangements and further develop the trade to their advantage!

Slavery & the of White Guilt

» As a teacher, Leon Martin finds that continual reference to the abomination of slavery is one of many ways in which the liberal Establishment seeks to inculcate a sense of guilt into the indigenous population of this country. There is no question that the educational elite and the hoards of liberal and neo-Marxist teachers in the education system - who never mention Islamic slavery - play a critical role in this process.

the Sense ilt

estimated that for every ten boys castrated only one survived!

It will come as a surprise to some readers that far more Africans were enslaved by Arabs than by Europeans. It is estimated that over the centuries 11 million people were shipped across the Atlantic as slaves. However some 14 million were taken to the Islamic nations of the Middle East and North Africa. (3) The Islamic slave trade in Africa lasted far longer than the transatlantic trade and saw more people sold into slavery. In all my years of teaching I have never known any of my colleagues who teach this subject to inform their students of these facts.

It is not well known that the mortality rate amongst slaves during the Atlantic crossing was 10% whilst the rate for the Trans-Saharan and East African trade was 80%. Most of the surviving slaves as stated earlier were for sexual exploitation as concubines in harems. Men, if they survived, were used for military purposes. A black female student who I was teaching several years ago pointed out to me the evil nature of white slavery, due to, among other things, the supposed systematic rape of female slaves by white slave masters. Of course this happened but was very rare. When I informed her of the numbers of African women taken as concubines and used for sexual exploitation by the Arabs she simply denied it. This student had just completed a Humanities course which included slavery in Africa and yet she never knew the truth.

Why is it that liberals and neo Marxist teachers never teach pupils and students about the Trans-Saharan trade? This trade was brutal and long-lasting, far longer than the Atlantic trade and more Africans were enslaved by Arabs than by Europeans, so why the silence? Is slavery bad only when practiced by whites? It is clear to me that the dirty little secret that liberal and neo-Marxist teachers

ignore is a deliberate attempt to promote white guilt for the purpose of undermining opposition to the multicultural experiment that our traitorous elites have imposed on our people. All opposition must be silenced and what better way than to inculcate a sense of guilt in our people so that we do not question the importation of huge numbers of Third World immigrants? We must not oppose immigration from the Third World; after all we treated them very badly in the past. We owe them a debt. How often I have heard this said?

Lies continue to be taught to our young people about the transatlantic trade. This is where the liberal and neo-Marxist teachers are most despicable. Of the many

myths surrounding this trade the most misleading is the one that states that Africans were forcibly taken from their homelands by European slave raiders invading African villages and kidnapping men, women and children to be sold in the New World. The reality is of course very different. Contrary to popular belief many slaves bought by the Europeans were already slaves in Africa. Warfare and kidnapping became an art in Africa and all African tribes without exception were involved in the trade. Stronger tribes raided weaker ones and captured slaves for sale. These slaves were marched to the coastal areas and kept in slave forts before being traded for manufactured goods to Europeans. The terms of the trade were dictated by African chiefs and merchants, not by the European traders.

Income from the trade made many African chiefs and tribes very rich indeed and the most powerful tribal chiefs encouraged

African slaves can be seen here with their Arab masters on board a slave ship



The Islamic/Arab trade in Africa is of course the dirty little secret that both liberals and neo-Marxists wish to keep hidden. There are very good reasons for this. Few authors today dare to describe the barbarity and horror of the Islamic Trans-Saharan trade. Thousands of young African boys were kidnapped and castrated to be sold as eunuchs to wealthy Arabs who used them in their homes as domestic slaves or more commonly in the harems to serve the needs of concubines, who in turn, were systematically raped by their Arab masters. Hundreds of very young African boys bled to death as a result of the procedure in which both the scrotum and the penis were removed. It is

Europeans to build slave forts along the coastal areas to protect their merchandise. According to Basil Davidson in *The African Slave Trade*:

'The notion that Europe altogether imposed the slave trade on Africa is without any foundation in history... Those Africans who were involved in the trade were seldom the helpless victims of a commerce they did not understand: on the contrary, they responded to its challenge. They exploited its opportunities.'

The reality is that the transatlantic trade could not have happened without the full participation of all African tribes and Arab middlemen. The transatlantic trade was simply an extension of indigenous African slavery and the Trans-Saharan slave trade. This of course is why it is referred to as a trade: Africans sold their fellow Africans and Europeans simply purchased them. It was business, a horrible business to be sure, but business nevertheless.

The complicity and widespread participation in the trade by African tribes and Arab slavers is never really acknowledged by those dishonest teachers who take great delight in teaching a revisionist account of this barbaric trade. Africans are treated as children who had no understanding of what was happening; they are infantilised and patronised by these liberal misfits. As pointed out by Davidson, Africans were able to exploit the opportunities that were presented to them and many of them became rich on suffering of black slaves.

SLAVERY STILL EXISTS

It is of course extremely embarrassing for many liberal and Marxist teachers when they have to confront the reality of present day slavery in Africa. It is an unfortunate fact that slavery, now referred to as child trafficking, still exists in many parts of Africa. Indeed slavery never really stopped in Africa, but continued to exist albeit at a much reduced level after the British abolished it. Ethiopia had slavery until 1942. Benin and Ghana as well as Nigeria still traffic children to work on cocoa plantations in the Ivory Coast.

It was the work of William Wilberforce and many other great British reformers that eventually brought the trade to an end. The anti-slavery abolitionist movement saw Britain outlaw the slave trade in 1807 and Europe abolished the slave trade in 1815. There was never an

equivalent abolitionist movement either in Africa or the Islamic world. Indeed when the British abolished the trade the kings of Dahomey sent delegations to London, Paris and New York to reintroduce it! Again, these are facts that most students, in my experience, are completely unaware of.

I look forward to the day when the liberals and neo-Marxists no longer control the education system and the systematic brainwashing of our young people finally comes to an end. We must reclaim our history and be proud of it. Our young people must be proud of their ancestors' achievements and they must be made aware of the great things this country has done and what it has achieved, such as the abolition of the slave trade.

The British National Party must make reform of the education system a priority when in power so that our young people can access factual information and a more informed and objective understanding of history. This will mean a complete overhaul of teacher training and the curriculum as well as the recruitment of teachers who do not want to enter the profession solely to brainwash our children and young people or promote multiculturalism and a Marxist world view.

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Modern day slavery - white Eastern European girls sold for sex



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Human survival depends on there being enough food and drink to support life. Fresh water is easily obtained in many parts of the world. Food, on the other hand, has to be grown, raised or hunted. Producing enough of it, by agriculture, is serious work. Before about 1750, when the Industrial Revolution began, farmers depended on human and animal muscle. Now, in all but backward societies, diesel-powered tractors and mains electricity have taken over. The increase in efficiency, thanks to fossil fuels, is colossal.

Over the hedge from my garden is a hay meadow 7 acres (2.8 hectares) in area. Mowing it by tractor takes about 1.5 hours. This compares to the full day, including breaks for food and cider, that a man with a scythe traditionally took to cut one acre. The tractor is roughly 40 times more efficient in terms of man-hours.

The next two procedures in modern haymaking, tedding the cut grass to dry it, and then baling it, each take the tractor about 1.5 hours. Before 1750 the farm workers, men and women, used rakes to aerate and dry the hay, then loaded it into carts with pitchforks. Again the efficiency ratio was something like 40:1.

A giant combine harvester with its satellite tractors and trailers may be 100 times as effective as the peasants with their sickles, flails and threshing floors in recovering the grain from large acreages of cereals.

Medieval woodcutters harvested energy with sharp axes. Several of them would have taken a day to load their cart with logs and haul it from the forest to the village. Thanks to my chain saw I can fill my car with logs cut to size and bring them home, a mile from the wood, in two hours.

Only 60 years ago, before piped water reached the streamless limestone plateau of the Mendip Hills, my neighbour's cattle were supplied in summer by a horse and cart that carried a few large churns of water up the hill from the farm to a tank on the plateau 150 metres higher. The horse and driver managed 2 journeys a day to water the little herd of about 10 animals. Now there is no limit to the number of cattle that can be watered.

Picture the dairymaid on her three-legged stool, milking about

5 cows every hour by hand a century ago. Now, only the capacity of the milking parlour limits the size of the herd, sometimes as many as 400, that can be processed in two or three hours.

Whether it be ploughing the fields, hedging and ditching, clearing out ponds, or raising livestock, few modern agricultural procedures are less than 40 times as efficient, in terms of food produced, as they were when the work was done by humans, with or without farm animals. The same applies to working the oceans, where huge factory ships, trawlers and bulk carriers have replaced wind-powered fishing boats and tea clippers.

Nor must it be forgotten that about 100 million tonnes of artificial fertilizer are synthesised from fossil fuels, mainly natural gas, every year. That is 15kg of fertilizer for everyone on Earth.

The significance of this "40 Factor" cannot be exaggerated. How long do we have before fossil fuels are so scarce that global food production begins its shrinkage to about one fortieth of present capacity?

According to the prestigious Association for the Study of Peak Oil and Gas (ASPO), annual production of conventional oil peaked in 2005 at 24Gb (billion barrels) and total oils (including heavy oil, tar sands, oil shales, deepwater oil, polar oil, and gas condensates) are expected to peak in 2011 at 33Gb. All hydrocarbons including gas will peak about 2012. The world's large coal reserves are fairly irrelevant because they are slow and expensive to mine and process into liquid fuels.

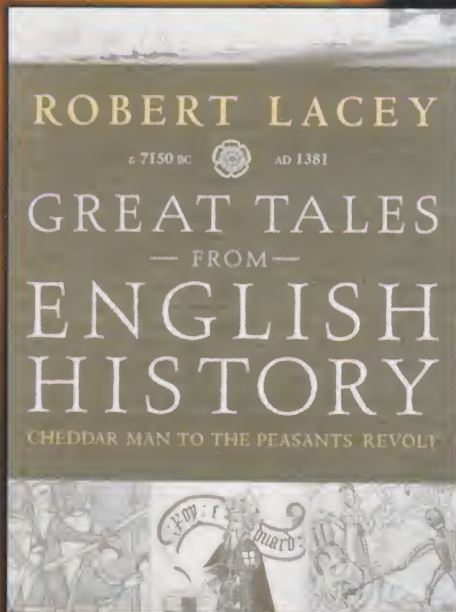
So the downhill slide in fossil fuel production, food availability and world population may well begin around 2012, or sooner if politics or war cuts production in the Middle East or other oil-rich region. Depending on a host of variables it could end around 2150. The journey will be eventful, to say the least, and we must hope that our descendants will have learned from it as they try to survive in the hard world of non-fossil energy.

(Dr William Stanton is the author of *The Rapid Growth of Human Populations 1750-2000, Histories, Consequences, Issues, Nation by Nation*. Multi-Science, 2003.)

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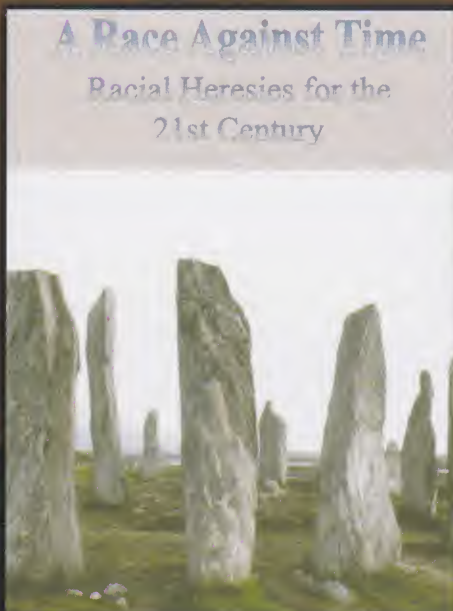




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